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A new species of leafy calamite stem from the Pennsylvanian (Bolsovian) of the South Wales Coalfield

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ABSTRACT. Large leafy calamite stems are very rare in the fossil record. One such leafy stem is described as a new species, *Calamites cambrensis*, from shales above the No 2 Rhondda Seam in the Bolsovian of the South Wales Coalfield.

KEYWORDS: *Calamites* foliage, adpression, Sphenophyta, No 2 Rhondda coal seam, South Wales, Bolsovian, Pennsylvanian

INTRODUCTION

Sphenophytes have existed since the Late Devonian (Taylor et al., 2009). The largest of them were the Pennsylvanian calamites, whose fossil fragments are abundant in Pennsylvanian sediments of Europe and North America while in China they continue from the Pennsylvanian to the Permian. The calamites were important components of the coal-forming plant communities and lived in the wetter parts of the palaeotropical belt, with many of them flourishing around the fringes of lakes. Fragments of the plants are commonly found preserved as adpressions in Pennsylvanian sediments, the commonest fragments being stems called *Calamites* Sternberg, as are the whole plants. Their whorled leaves are described as *Annullaria* Sternberg or *Asterophyllites* Brongniart, and their cones usually as *Calamostachys* Schimper or *Palaeostachya* Weiss. Stems preserved as petrifications are assigned to the genera *Arthropytis* Goeppert, *Arthroxylon* Reed or *Calamodendron* Brongniart (Andrews, 1952; Reed, 1952). Many species of *Calamites* stems developed secondary wood enabling the plants to grow to heights of at least 10–20 m (Scott, 1920;

Hirmer, 1927; Boureau, 1964; Rössler and Noll, 2006; Taylor et al., 2009). Some calamites were of dwarf size and probably only about 1.5 m in height when fully mature (Libertín et al., 2009). The vertical stems of most species grew from creeping underground rhizomes, although some species such as *C. gigas* Brongniart are known to have grown as single plants (Bartell, 1980). *Calamites* branched, resulting in small tree-sized plants looking like giant *Callistemon* bottle brushes

The external features of *Calamites* show a regular pattern of nodes separated by internodal areas. Branches and leaves were developed at the nodes, both being shed during life from the older parts of the plants. The leaves left rings of small scars just above the nodes, while the branches left large round or oval scars at the nodes. The internodal areas are ornamented with alternating longitudinal ridges and grooves which are offset at each node.

Sometimes the basal parts of *Calamites* are found as three-dimensionally preserved vertical casts in their original positions of growth. Such casts can represent their external features

or can be pith-casts of their internal hollow centres. Thomas (2013: table 1) discussed the problem of distinguishing between the two, and summarised and compared the distinctive features of stem casts and pith casts.

Although there is a limit to the information that *Calamites* adpression fossils can give us about the systematics of the parent plants, they have been the subject of a number of taxonomic studies (e.g. Stur, 1887; Jongmans, 1911; Jongmans and Kukuk, 1913; Kidston and Jongmans, 1917; Gothan et al., 1959; Crookall, 1969). *Calamites* species are distinguished by the length/breadth ratio of the internodal areas, the number of leaf scars and branch scars per node, and the number of internodal ridges and furrows.

Calamites stems that retain their leaves are known, but these are rare and more often found in ironstone nodules (Thomas, 2013: fig. 13). However, there are very few examples known of leafy large adpression stems; this account deals with such a new specimen.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The specimen (No. 26.277G6, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff) came from above the No 2 Rhondda Seam (Bolssovian), Ynyshir Colliery in the Rhondda

Fach, Rhondda Cynon Taff, South Wales (Figs 1, 2). It is a stem fragment showing three nodes, with the internodal areas spanning 27–40 mm long and ~100 mm in incomplete width. Each node bears leaves ~2–4 mm apart, each leaf being ~42 mm long and 1 mm broad just above their 2 mm broad bases. The way that the leaves appear to be covered by the internode areas above suggests that the specimen is being viewed from the inner surface. There are no branches or branch scars. There are no ridges and furrows in the internodal areas, although the surface is ornamented with fine horizontal reticulate striations (Figs 3, 4). This lack of the more normal ridge-and-furrow ornamentation might be the result of the positioning of the stem; however, because the compression is thin enough to show the leaves, it seems unlikely that ridges and furrows would not show through as well.

SYSTEMATIC PALAEONTOLOGY

Calamites cambrensis sp. nov.

Figs 3, 4

1884 *Calamites varians* var *insignis* Weiss 1884 pl. 1, figs 4, 5.

1910 *Calamites insignis* Renier 1910 pl. 42.

1911 *Calamites varians insignis* Jongmas 1911, figs 77, 77a.

Stem with internodes 27–40 mm long, at least 100 mm broad, ornamented with fine horizontal reticulation. Nodes leafy. Individual leaves

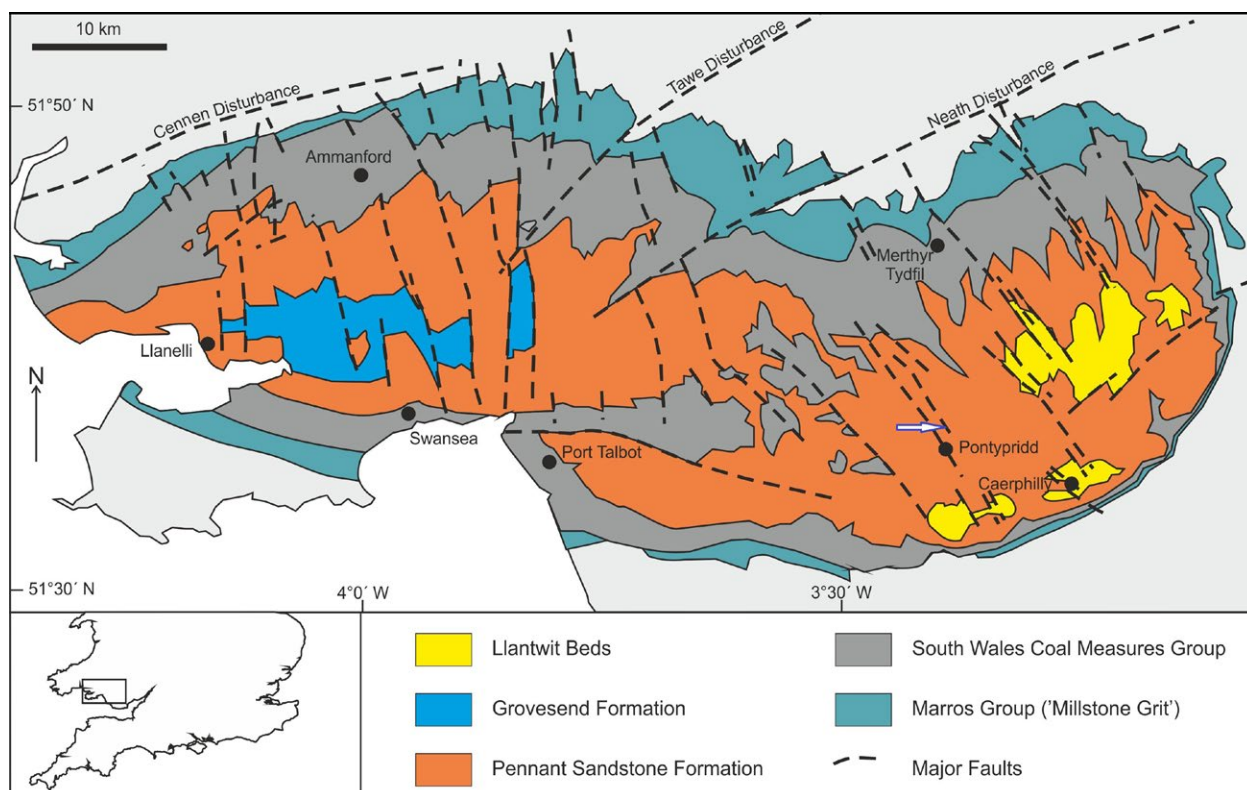


Fig. 1. The South Wales Coalfield, showing the position of the Ynyshir Colliery. From Cleal et al. (2010), with permission

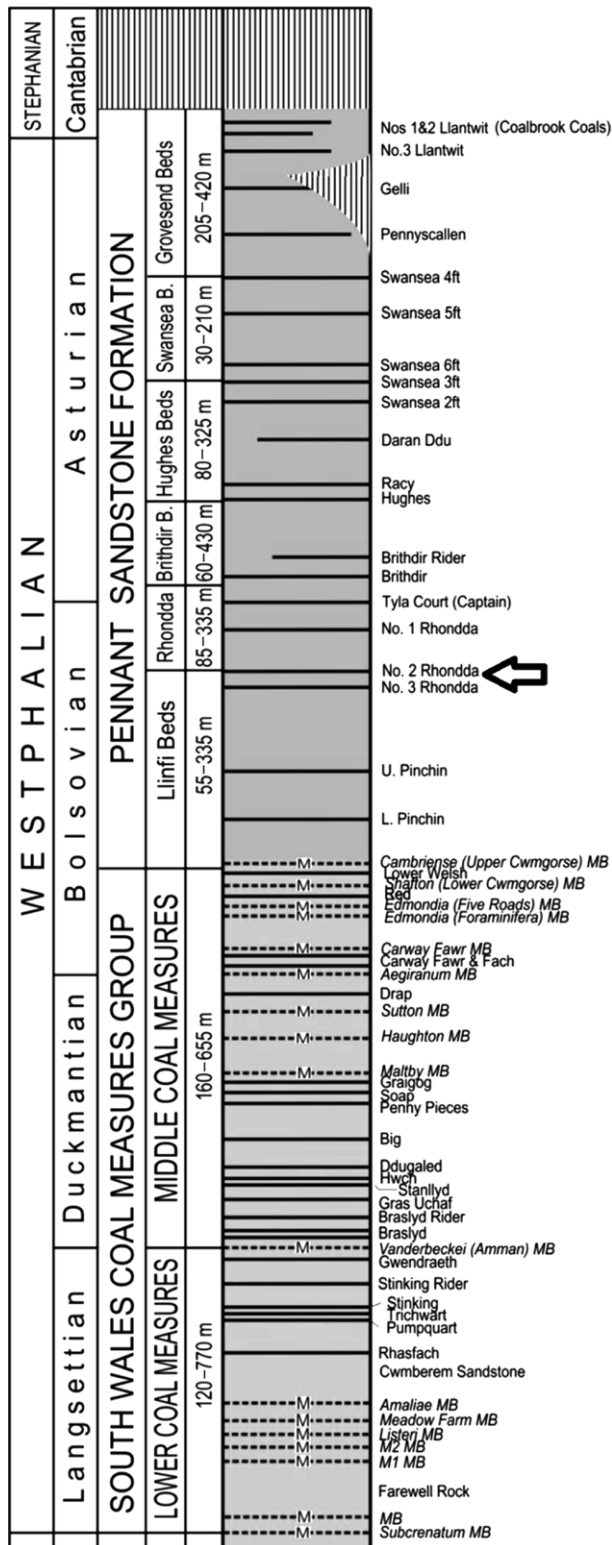


Fig. 2. Pennsylvanian stratigraphy of the South Wales Coalfield at its fullest development in the central part of the basin. From Cleal et al. (2010), with permission. The arrow indicates the Rhondda No 2 seam

~42 mm long, tapering from 2 mm bases to pointed apices.

Type specimen. No. 26.277G6, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, from above the No 2 Rhondda Seam (Bolsovian), Ynyshir

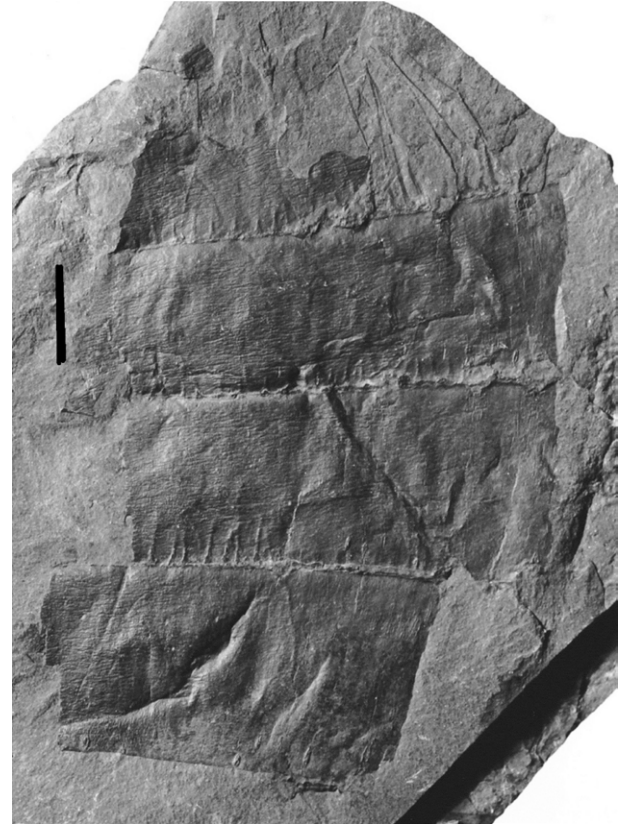


Fig. 3. *Calamites cambrensis* sp. nov., no. 26.277G6, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Scale bar = 20 mm

Colliery, Rhondda Fach, Rhondda Cynon Taff,
South Wales.

Derivation of name. *cambrenis*, Latin for 'of Wales'.

COMPARISON

Specimens identical to *Calamites cambrensis* are leafy shoots that were called *C. varians* var. *insignis* by Weiss (1884). The Weiss diagnosis for *C. varians* var. *insignis* was clearly based on the specimens figured by Germar (1847: pl. 20, figs 2, 3) as *C. varians*, whose specimens are stem adpressions showing the outer surface with small branch scars emitted from the nodes. The first person to make this variety a species, *Calamites insignis*, was Renier (1910), showing a specimen very like *C. cambrensis*, with a wrinkled surface and what looks like short leaves attached at the nodes. However, the name “*Calamites insignis*” was pre-occupied by *Calamites insignis* Sauveur, 1848. The type of this species is a totally unidentifiable stem and was reproduced by Jongmans (1911: fig. 75). Neither Weiss nor Renier made reference to the Sauveur fossil, and as their

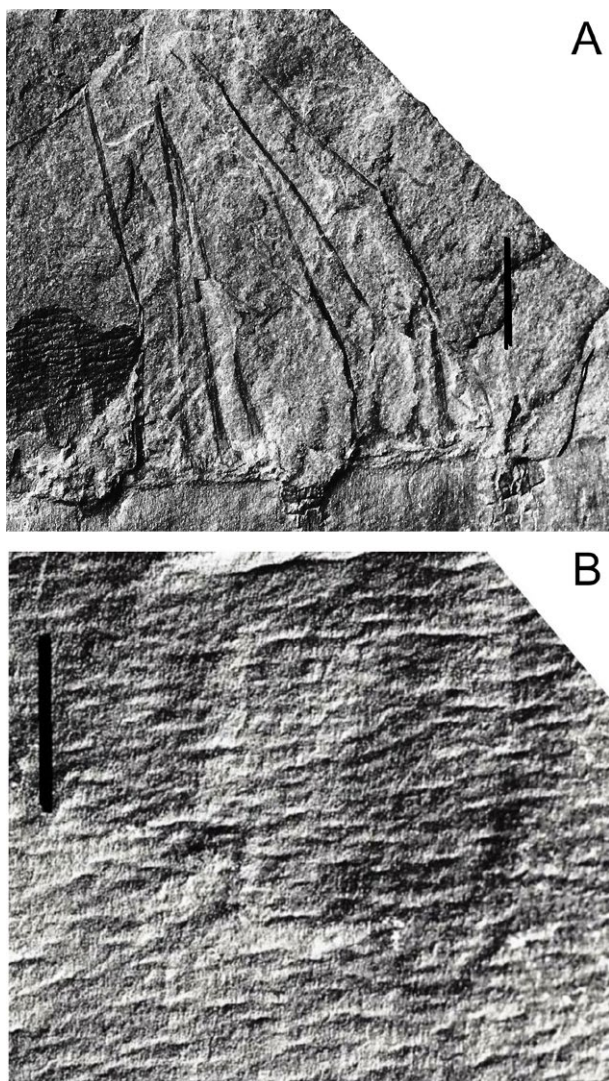


Fig. 4. *Calamites cambrensis* sp. nov. A. Node with leaves. Scale bar 10 mm.; B. Detail of internode showing horizontal striations. Scale bar = 4 mm

fossils are quite different from that specimen, they were clearly not adopting Sauveur's name for their fossils. Their species must therefore be regarded as a later homonym of *C. insignis* Sauveur and suppressed. *Calamites insignis* cannot be used for the South Wales specimen because the name was pre-occupied; hence they have been referred to *C. cambrensis* sp. nov.

Another similar species is *Calamites ohlsbachensis* Sterzel 1907, described from the Ottweiler Schichten, Ottweiler Group (Stephanian) of Hinterohlsbach, Baden, Germany (Geological Institute, Freiburg, Germany) and figured by Sterzel (1907: pl. 67, fig. 1, 1a–c), Kidston and Jongmans (1915: pl. 49, figs 3, 4) and Crookall (1969: text-fig. 189). This species has internodal areas similar to those of the South Wales specimen, as they are broader than long and with no obvious vertical ribs. However, the surface is

covered with fine vertical striations (horizontal in *C. cambrensis*), but more importantly there are no leaves at the nodes.

One leafy *Calamites* has been described from an ironstone nodule found in Duckmantian deposits at Brymbo, Wrexham in North Wales (Thomas, 2013: fig. 12). The leaves are shorter than those of *C. cambrensis* and are fused basally. The Brymbo specimen also has ridges and furrows on its internodes, similar to those shown on most adpression species of *Calamites*.

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